

Adulteration of Wards Elixir of Three Bromides was charged under the allegations that the article was sold under a name recognized in the National Formulary; that the said formulary provided that 1,000 cubic centimeters of elixir of three bromides should contain not less than 80 grams each of ammonium bromide, potassium bromide, and sodium bromide; that the article contained not more than 10.1 grams of ammonium bromide, not more than 8.93 grams of potassium bromide, and not more than 13.04 grams of sodium bromide, per 1,000 cubic centimeters; and that the article differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the test laid down in said formulary.

Misbranding of Wards Acetanilide Compound Tablets was charged under the allegations that there was borne on the carton and bottle label the statement, to wit, "Acetanilide 3½ Gr. Per Tablet"; that the said statement represented that each of the said tablets contained 3½ grains of acetanilid; that each of said tablets did not contain 3½ grains of acetanilid, and that each contained a less amount thereof and that the aforesaid statement was false and misleading.

Misbranding of Wards Quinine Sulphate Tablets was charged under the allegations that the carton and the bottle label bore the statement, to wit, "Wards Quinine Sulphate Tablets 2 Grains"; that said statement represented that each of said tablets contained 2 grains of quinine sulphate; that each of said tablets did not contain 2 grains of quinine sulphate, and that each contained a less amount thereof; and that the aforesaid statement was false and misleading.

Misbranding of Wards Iron, Quinine and Strychnine Tablets was charged under the allegations that the bottle label bore the statement, to wit, "Tablets Iron Reduced 1 gr."; that said statement represented that each of said tablets contained 1 grain of reduced iron; that each did not contain 1 grain of reduced iron, and that each contained a less amount; and that the aforesaid statement was false and misleading.

On December 16, 1935, a plea of guilty having been entered, a fine of \$15 was imposed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25101. Misbranding of Candy Worm Expeller. U. S. v. 22 Dozen Cans of Candy Worm Expeller. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34285. Sample no. 47698-A.)

This case involved a drug preparation the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims. The labeling was further objectionable, since it conveyed the impression that the product was safe for children as well as adults, whereas it contained a drug that might be harmful when used according to directions.

On November 7, 1934, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 22 dozen cans of Candy Worm Expeller at Oakland, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce, on or about March 30, 1933, by Furst & Thomas, from Freeport, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The article was labeled in part: "Candy Worm Expeller * * * Manufactured for Furst-McNess Co. * * * Freeport, Illinois."

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of pink compressed tablets containing chiefly sugars, about 0.4 grain of santonin, and a small amount of coloring matter in each tablet.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling were false and misleading: (Tin box) "Candy Worm Expeller A safe and Pleasant Remedy For Children and Adults Directions Dissolve the tablets slowly in the mouth or chew up like candy and swallow. Take twice a day on an empty stomach, just before retiring at night and the first thing in the morning, for three days in succession. Then omit for three days and repeat if necessary. If bowels do not move freely by the third day use F. W. McNess' Candy Laxative or Sen-Lax. Dose—for children 2 to three years, ½ tablet; 4 to 6 years, 1 tablet; 7 to 9 years, 1½ tablets; 10 to 12 years, 2 tablets; 13 to 15 years, 3 tablets; over 15 years, 4 to 6 tablets"; (circular) "Candy Worm Remedy, a strictly reliable medicine * * * The formula has been tested with unfailing results for many years past by thousands of the best physicians in this country and Europe, so we feel it is as nearly perfect as science and skill can make it. * * * We have put up this reliable, pleasantly

flavored, tested preparation in convenient form to use, with plain simple directions * * * Directions * * * The medicine will act more surely and promptly if the stomach and bowels contain little or no food. For this reason it is a good thing to have the patient fast altogether for a day if possible, taking plenty of water but no food. Then give one dose every four hours for three doses and follow with a laxative. Repeat in four or five days if necessary. [Dose same as recommended on box]."

Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements in the labeling were false and fraudulent: (Tin box) "Candy Worm Expeller"; (circular) "Worm Remedy * * * Candy Worm Remedy * * * tape worm is comparatively rare, especially in children. Children playing in the ground get their hands covered with earth and many times put the hands to the mouth and in this way transfer the germ cells to the body. Tape worms are thought to be caused by swallowing the 'germ cells' or eggs which are often contained in meats. Proper cooking destroys these 'germ cells'; hence the oft repeated caution against eating raw or partially cooked meats. Among the most common symptoms may appear an unnatural thirst, dry, persistent (sic) cough, irregular appetite, itching of the nose, offensive breath, disturbed sleep, grinding of the teeth in sleep, colicky pains and sometimes even convulsions. Puny children suffering from malnutrition are often affected with worms. [Directions and dose as above indicated.]"

On November 8, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

25102. Misbranding of Powers Asthma Relief. U. S. v. 95 Cans and 35 Cans of Powers Asthma Relief. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 34375. Sample nos. 16548-B, 16549-B.)

This case involved a drug preparation the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On November 14, 1934, the United States attorney for Eastern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 95 small cans and 35 large cans of Powers Asthma Relief at Brooklyn, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about October 26, 1934, by the E. C. Powers Co., from Boston, Mass., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of potassium nitrate and plant material including stramonium.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling were statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article and were false and fraudulent: (Metal containers, large and small size) "Asthma Relief For The Relief of Asthma And Hay Fever * * * severe * * * worst cases * * * Asthma Relief Formerly Known As * * * Asthma Specific"; (circulars, large and small size) "Asthma And Hay Fever * * * Spasmodic Asthma. It is not my purpose in this brief pamphlet to enlarge on the various theories as to the cause, relief, and cure of Asthma and Hay Fever, but to briefly describe the most prominent symptoms and outline a rational method of treatment, which is simple, comparatively inexpensive, and generally satisfactory. Asthma is, in the strictest sense, a paroxysmal disease; that is, the attack is sudden, and usually in the night; yet there are many exceptional cases, where the spasm is as severe and of as frequent occurrence during the day. Notwithstanding its suddenness, asthmatics are nearly always warned of an approaching attack by some of the following Symptoms Headache or drowsiness, want of appetite, the discharge of a large quantity of nearly colorless urine, tightness across the chest, and flatulency are the most prominent symptoms which often precede for several hours, or even longer, an attack of asthma; but these symptoms may be slight or altogether absent. Should the paroxysm come on in the night or during sleep, the sufferer becomes restless and is often disturbed by frightful dreams. He starts suddenly from a sound sleep into an erect position, and a feeling of approaching suffocation comes over him. The respiration is wheezy and whistling, the nostrils are dilated, and extreme suffering and anxiety are depicted on the features. One moment the face will be pale, and the next flushed, while in many cases it alternates from one condition to the other. On awaking, the first impulse is to fly to the window